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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 32.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Opinion of the Attorney General on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 5.

TO THE PRESIDENT—*Sir:* You have required my opinion in writing upon the following questions.—

1. In the present time of a great and dangerous insurrection, has the President the discretionary power to cause to be arrested and held in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause for suspicion of such criminal complicity?

11. In such cases of arrest is the President justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or a judge, requiring him or his agent to produce the body of the prisoner, and show the cause of his capture and detention, to be adjudged and disposed of by such court or judge?

To make my answer to these questions at once consistent and plain, I find it convenient to advert to the great principle of government as recognized and acted upon in most, if not all, the countries in Europe, and to mark the difference between that principle, and the great principle which lies at the bottom of our national government.

Most European writers upon government assume, expressly or by implication, that every national government is, and must be, the full expression and representation of the nation which it governs, armed with all its powers and able to assert all its rights. In England, the form of whose government more nearly approximates our own, and where the rights, interests and powers of the people are most respected and cared for than in most of the nations of the European Continent, it has grown into an axiom that "the Parliament is omnipotent," that is, that it can do anything that is possible to be done by legislation or by judgment. For all the ends of government the Parliament is the nation. Moreover, in Europe generally, the sovereignty is vested visibly in some designated man or set of men, so that the subject people can see their sovereign as well as feel the workings of his power.—But in this country it has been carefully provided otherwise. In the formation of our national government our fathers were surrounded with peculiar difficulties, arising out of their novel, I may say unexampled, condition. In resolving to break the ties which had bound them to the British Empire, their complaints were leveled chiefly at the King, not the parliament nor the people. They seem to have been actuated by a special dread of the unity of power, and hence in framing the Constitution, they preferred to take the risk of leaving some undone, for lack of power in the agent, rather than arm any governmental officer with such great powers for evil as are implied in the dictatorial charge to "see that no damage comes to the commonwealth."

Hence, keeping the sovereignty always out of sight, they adopted the plan of "checks and balances," forming seperate departments of government, and giving each debartment separate and limited powers. These departments are coordinate and coequal, that is, neither being sovereign, each is independent in its sphere, and not subordinate to the others, either of them or both of them together. We have three of these coordinate departments.—Now, if we allow one of the three to determine the extent of its own powers, and also the extent of the powers of the other two, that one can control the whole government, and has in fact achieved the sovereignty.

We ought not to say that our system is perfect, for its defects (perhaps inevitable in all human things) are obvious. Our fathers, having divided the Government into coordinate departments, did not even try (and if they had tried, would probably have failed) to create an arbiter among them to adjudge their conflicts and keep them within their respective bounds. They were left, by design, I suppose, each independent and free, to act out its own granted powers, without any ordained legal superior possessing the power to revise and reverse its action. And this with the hope that the three departments, mutually coequal and independent would keep each other within their proper spheres by their mutual antagonism—that is, by the system of checks and balances, to which our fathers were driven at the beginning by their fear of the unity of power.

In this view of the subject, it is quite possible for the same identical question (not case) to come up legitimately before each one of the three Departments, and be determined in three different ways, and each decision stand irrevocable, binding upon the parties to each case; and that, for the simple reason that the Departments are coordinate, and there is no ordained legal superior, with power to revise and reverse their decisions.

To say that the Departments of our Government are coordinate, is to say that the judgment of one of them is not binding upon the other two, as to the arguments and principles involved in the judgment. It binds only the parties to the case decided. But if admitting that the departments of Government are coordinate, it be still contended that the principles adopted by one department, in deciding a case properly before it, are binding upon another department, that obligation must of necessity be reciprocal—that is, if the President be bound by the principles laid down by the Judiciary, so also is the Judiciary bound by the principles laid down by the President. And thus we shall have a theory of constitutional government flatly contradicting itself. Departments ordinate and coequal, and yet reciprocally subordinate to each other. That cannot be. The several departments, though far from sovereign, are free and independent in the exercise of the limited powers granted to them respectively by the constitution. Our Government indeed, as a whole, is not vested with the sovereignty and does not possess all the powers of the nation. It has no powers but such as are granted by the Constitution; and many powers are expressly withheld. The nation certainly is coequal with all other nations, and has equal powers, but it has not chosen to delegate all its powers to this Government, in any or all of its departments.

The Government, as a whole, is limited, and limited in all its departments. It is the especial function of the Judiciary to hear and determine cases, not to "establish principles," nor "settle questions," so as to conclude any person but the parties and privies to the cases adjudged. Its powers are specially granted and defined by the Constitution, article 3, section 2.

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made and which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors other ministers, and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies of which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between States and citizens of other States, between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

And that is the sum of its powers, ample and efficient for all the purposes of distributive justice among individual parties but powerless to impose rules of action and of judgment upon the other departments. Indeed, it is not itself bound by its own decisions, for it can, and often does, overrule and disregard them, as in common honesty it ought to do, whenever it finds, by its after and better lights that its former judgments were wrong.

Of all the departments of the Government, the President is most active, and the most constant in action. He is called "the Executive;" and so in fact he is, and much more also, for the Constitution has imposed upon him many important duties, and granted to him great powers which are in their nature not executive—such as the veto power, the power to send and receive embassadors, the power to make treaties, and the power to appoint officers This last is no more an executive power when used by the President than it is when exercised by either House of Congress, by the courts of justice, or by the people at large.

The President is a department of the Government and although the only department which consists of a single man, he is charged with a greater range and variety of powers and duties than any other department. He is a civil magistrate, not a military chief; and in this regard we see a striking proof of the generality of the sentiment prevailing in this country at the time of the formation of our Government, to the effect that the military ought to be held in strict subordination to the civil power. For the Constitution, while it grants to Congress the unrestricted power to declare war to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy, at the same time guards carefully against the abuse of that power, by withholding from Congress and from the army itself the authority to appoint the chief commander of a force so potent for good or for evil to the State. The Constitution provides that "the President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." And why is this?—Surely not because the President is supposed to be, or commonly is, in fact, a military man, a man skilled in the art of war, and qualified to marshal a host in the field of battle. No, it is for quite a different reason; it is, that whatever skillfull soldier may lead our armies to victory against a foreign foe, or may quell a domestic insurrection, however high he may raise his professional renown, and whatever martial glory he may win, still he is subject to the orders of the civil magistrate, and he and his army are always "subordinate to the civil power."

And hence it follows that whenever the President (the civil magistrate) in the discharge of his constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," has occasion to use the army to aid him in the performance of that duty, he does not thereby lose his civil character and become a soldier, subject to military law and liable to be tried by a court-martial, any more than does a civil court lose its legal and pacific nature, and become military and belligerent by calling out the power of the country to enforce its decrees. The civil magistrates, whether judicial or executive, must of necessity employ physical power to aid them in enforcing the laws, whenever they have to deal with disobedient and refractory subjects, and their legal power and right to do so is unquestionable. The right of the courts to call out the whole power of the county to enforce their judgments is as old as the common law; and the right of the President to use force in the performance of his legal duties is not only inherent in his office but has been frequently recognized and aided by Congress. One striking example of this is the act of Congress of March 3, 1807, (2 Stat., 445) which empowered the President, without the intervention of any court, to use the Marshal, and if he be insufficient, to use the army, summarily to expel intruders and squatters upon the public lands. And that power has been frequently exercised, without as far as I know, a question of legality. To call, as is sometimes done, the Judiciary the civil power, and the President the military power, seems to me at once a mistake of fact and an abuse of language.

While the judiciary and the President, as departments of the general government, are coordinate, equal in indignity and power, and equally trusted by the law, in their respective spheres, there is, nevertheless, a marked diversity in the character of their functions and their modes of action. The Judiciary is, for the most part, passive. It rarely, if ever, takes the initiative; it seldom or never begins an operation. Its great function is judgment, and, in the exercise of that function, it is confined almost exclusively to cases not selected by itself, but made and submitted by others. The President, on the contrary, by the very nature of his office, is active; he must often take the initiative; he must begin operations. His great function is execution, for he is required by the constitution, (and he is the only department that is so required,) to "take care that the laws (all the laws) be faithfully executed;" and in the exercise of that function, his duties are co-extensive with the laws of the land.

Often, he comes to the aid of the Judiciary, in the execution of its judgments; and this is only a part, and a small part, of his constitutional duty, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. I say it is a small part of his duty, because for every instance in which the President executes the Judgment of a court, there are a hundred instances in which he executes the law, without the intervention of the Judiciary, and without referring at all to its functions.

I have premised this much in order to show the seperate and independent character of the several departments of our government, and to indicate the inevitable differences in their modes of action, and the characteristic diversity of the subjects upon which they operate; and all this as a foundation for the answers which I will now proceed to give to the particular questions propounded to me.

As to the first question, I am clearly of opinion that, in a time like the present, when the very existence of the nation is assailed by a great and dangerous insurrection, the President has the lawful discretionary power to arrest and hold in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause of suspicion of such criminal complicity. And I think this position can be maintained, in view of the principles already laid down, by a very plain argument.

The Constitution requires the President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, to take an oath that he "will faithfully execute the office, of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The duties of the office comprehend all the executive power of the nation, which is expressly vested in the President by the Constitution, article 2, section 1, and also all the powers which are specially delegated to the President, and yet are not, in their nature, executive powers. For example, the veto power, the treaty making power, the appointing power, the pardoning power. These belong to that class which in England are called prerogative powers, inherent in the Crown. And yet the framers of our Constitution thought proper to preserve them and to vest them in the President, as necessary to the good government of the country. The executive powers are granted generally and without specification, the powers not executive are granted specially, and for purposes obvious in the context of the Constitution. And all these are embraced within the duties of the President, and are clearly within that clause of his oath which requires him to "faithfully execute the office of President."

The last clause of the oath is peculiar to the President. All the other officers of Government are required to swear only "to support this Constitution;" while the President must swear to "preserve, protect, and defend" it, which implies the power to perform what he is required in so solemn a manner to undertake. And then follows the broad and compendious injunction to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." And this injunction, embracing as it does all the laws—Constitution, treaties, statutes—is addressed to the President alone, and not to any other department or office of the Government. And this constitutes him, in a peculiar manner, and above all other officers, the guardian of the Constitution—its preserver, protector, and defender.

It is the plain duty of the President (and his peculiar duty, above and beyond the other departments of the Government) to preserve the Constitution and execute the laws all over the nation; and it is plainly impossible for him to perform this duty without putting down rebellion, insurrection, and all unlawful combinations to resist the General Government. The duty to suppress the insurrection being obvious and imperative, the two acts of Congress, of 1795 and 1807, come to his aid, and furnish the physical force which he needs, to suppress the insurrection and execute the laws. Those two authorize the President to employ for that purpose the militia, the army and the navy.

The argument may be briefly stated thus. It is the President's bounden duty to put down the insurrection, as (in the language of the act of 1795) the "combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals." And this duty is imposed upon the President for the very reason that the courts and the marshals are too weak to perform it. The manner in which he shall perform that duty is not prescribed by any law, but the means of performing it are given, in the plain language of the statutes, and they are all means of force—the militia, the army and the navy. The end the suppression of the insurrection, is required of him, the means to suppress it are lawfully in his hands, but the manner in which he shall use them is not prescribed, and could not be prescribed, without a foreknowledge of all the future changes and contingencies of the insurrection.

He is therefore, necessarily, thrown upon his discretion, as to the manner in which he will use his means to meet the varying exigencies as they arise. If the insurgents assail the nation with an army, he may find it best to meet them with an army, and suppress the insurrection in the field of battle. If they seek to prolong the rebellion and gather strength by intercourse with foreign nations, he may choose to guard the coast and close the ports with a navy, as one of the most efficient means to suppress the insurrection. And if they employ spies and emissaries to gather information; to forward secret supplies, and to excite new insurrections in aid of the original rebellion, he may find it both prudent and humane to arrest and imprison them. And this may be done, either for the purpose of bringing them to trial and condign punishment for their crimes, or they may be held in custody for the milder end of rendering them powerless for mischief, until the exigency is past.

In such a state of things the President must, of necessity, be the sole judge, both of the exigency which requires him to act and of the manner in which it is most prudent for him to employ the powers intrusted to him, to enable him to discharge his constitutional and legal duty—that is, to suppress the insurrection and execute the laws. And this discretionary power of the President is fully admitted by the Supreme Court, in the case of Martin vs. Mott. (12 Wheaton's Reports page 19; 7 Curtis, 10.)

This is a great power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate; and because it is great, and is capable of being perverted to evil ends, its existence has been doubted or denied. It is said to be dangerous in the hands of an ambitious and wicked President, because he may use it for the purpose of oppression and tyranny. Yes, certainly it is dangerous—all power is dangerous—and for the all-pervading reason that all power is liable to abuse; all the recipients of human power are men, not absolutely virtuous and wise. Still it is a power necessary to the peace and safety of the country, and undeniably belongs to the Government, and therefore must be exercised by some department or officer thereof.

Why should this power be denied to the President, on the ground of its liability to abuse, and not denied to the other departments on the same ground? Are they more exempt than he is from the frailties and vices of humanity? Or are they more trusted by the law than he is trusted, in their several spheres of action? If it be said that a President may be ambitious and unscrupulous, it may be said with equal truth that a Legislature may be factious and unprincipled, and a Court may be venal and corrupt. But these are crimes never to be presumed, even against a private man, and much less against any high and highly trusted public functionary. They are crimes however recognized as such, and made punishable by the Constitution; and whoever is guilty of them, whether a President, a Senator, or a Judge, is liable to impeachment and condemnation.

As to the second question, that the President has the legal discretionary power to arrest and imprison persons who are guilty of holding criminal intercourse with men engaged in a great and dangerous insurrection, or persons suspected with "probable cause." of such criminal complicity, it might seem unnecessary to go into any prolonged argument to prove that, in such a case the President is fully justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or judge, commanding him to produce the body of his prisoner, and state when he took him, and by what authority, and for what cause he detains him in custody and then yield himself to judgment, "to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court, awarding the writ, shall consider in that behalf."

If it be true, as I have assumed, that the President and judiciary are coordinate Departments of Government, and the one not subject to the other, I do not understand how it can be legally possible for a judge to issue a command to the President to come before him *ad subjicienaum*—that is, to submit implicitly to his judgement—and, in case of disobediance, treat him as a criminal, in contempt of a superior authority, and punish him as for a misdemeanor, by fine and imprisonment. It is no answer to say, as has sometimes been said, that although the writ of habeas corpus cannot be issued and enforced against any of his subordinates; for that abandons the principle assumed, of giving relief in "all cases" of imprisonment, by color of authority of the United States, and attempts to take an untenable distinction between the person of the President and his office and legal power. The law takes no such distinction, for it is no respector of persons. The President, in the arrest and imprisonment of men, must, almost always act by subordinate agents; and yet the thing done is no less his act than if done by his own hand. But it is possible for the President to be in the actual custody or a prisoner, taken in civil war, or arrested on suspicion of being a secret agent and abetter of rebellion, and in that case the writ must be unavailing, unless it run against the President himself. Besides, the whole subject matter is political, and not judicial. The insurrection is purely political. Its object is to destroy the political government of this nation, and establish another political government, upon its ruins. And the President as the chief civil magistrate of the nation, and the most active department of the Goverment, is eminently and exclusively political in all his principal functions. As the political chief of the nation, the Constitution charges him with its preservation, protection and defense, and requires him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. And in that character, and by the aid of the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1807, he wages open war against armed rebellion, and arrests and holds in safe custody those whom, in the exercise of his political discretion, he believes to be friends of, and accomplices in, the armed insurrection, which it is his especial political duty to suppress. He has no judicial powers. And the Judiciary Department has no political powers, and claims none, and therefore (as well as for other reasons assigned) no court or judge can take cognizance of the political acts of the President, or undertake to revise and reverse his political decision.

The jurisdiction exercised under the writ of habeas corpus is in the matter of an appeal (4 Cr., 75), for as far as concerns the right of the prisoner, the whole object of the process is to re-examine and reverse or affirm the acts of the person who imprisoned him. And I think it will hardly be seriously affirmed, that a Judge, at Chambers, can entertain an appeal, in any form, from a decision of the President of the United States, and especially in a case purely political.

There is but one sentence in all the Constitution which mentions the writ of habeas corpus—art. 1, sec. 9, clause 2—which is in these words:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

Very learned persons have differed widely about the meaning of this short sentence, and I am by no means confident that I fully understand it myself. The sententious language of the Constitution, in this particular, must, I suppose, be interpreted with reference to the origin of our people, their historical relations to the mother country, and their inchoate political condition at the moment when our Constitution was formed. At that time the United States, as a nation, had no common law of its own, and statutory provision for the writ of habeas corpus. Still, the people, English by decent, even while in open rebellion against the English crown, claimed a sort of historical right to the forms of English law and the guaranties of English freedom. They knew that the English Government had more than once, assumed the the power to imprison whom it would, and hold them, for an indefinite time, beyond the reach of judicial examination; and they desired, no doubt, to interpose a guard against the like abuses in this country. And hence the clause of the Constitution now under consideration. But we must try to construe the words, vague and indeterminate as they are, as we find them. "The privilage of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended."&c. Does that mean that the writ itself shall not be issued, or, that being issued, the party shall derive no benefit from it? Suspended—does that mean delayed? hung up for a time, or altogether denied. The writ of habeas corpus—which writ? In England there were many writs called by that name, and used by the Courts for the more convenient exercise of their various powers; and our own Courts now, by acts of Congress—the Judiciary act of 1789, sec. 11, and the act of March 2, 1833, sec. 7—have, I believe, equivalent powers.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court, and I doubt not correctly—see Bollman Swartwout's case (4 Cr. 93)—that "for the meaning of the term habeas corpus, resort must be had to the common law, but the power to award the writ, by any of the Courts of the United States must be given by written law." And the same high Court—judging, no doubt, by the history of our people and the circumstances of the times—has also decided that the writ of habeas corpus mentioned in the Constitution is the great writ *ad subjiciendum*.

That writ, in its nature, action, and objects, is tersley and accurately described by Sir William Blackstone. I adopt his language, as found in his Commentaries, Book 3, p. 131:

"But the great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal comment, is that of habeas corpus *ad subjiciendum*, directed to the person detaining another and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum subjiciendum et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the Judge or Court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf. This is a high prerogative writ and therefore by the common law, issuing out of the Court of King's Bench, not only in term time, but also during the vacation, by a fiat from the Chief-Justice or any other of the Judges, and running into all parts of the King's dominions; for the King is at all times entitled to have an account why the liberty of any of his subjects is restrained, wherever that restraint may be inflicted."

Such is the writ of habeas corpus, of which the Constitution declares that the privelege thereof shall not be suspended, except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. But the Constitution is silent as to who may suspend it when the contingency happens. I am aware that it has been declared by the Supreme Court, that "if, at any time, the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act (meaning the judiciary act of 1786, section 14) in the courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. That question depends upon political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide." Upon this, I remark only, that the Constitution is older than the judiciary act, and yet it speaks of the privelege of the writ of habeas corpus as a thing in existence; it is in general terms, and does not speak with particular reference to powers which might or might not be granted by a future act of Congress. Besides, I take it for certain that in the common course of legislation, Congress has power, at any time, to repeal the Judiciary act of 1789 and the act of 1833 (which grants to the courts and to the judges the power to issue the writs) without waiting for a rebellion or invasion, and a consequent public necessity, to justify, under the Constitution, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The court does not speak of suspending the privilege of the writ, but of suspending the powers vested in the court by the act. The power to issue a writ can hardly be called a privilege; yet the right of an individual to invoke the [illegible] his government in that form may well be designated by that name. And I should infer, with a good deal of confidence; that the court meant to speak only of its own powers, and not of the privilege of individuals, but for the fact that the court ascribes the power to suspend to the Legislature upon political grounds. It says "that question depends upon political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide." Now, I had supposed that questions did not belong exclusively to the Legislature, because they depend upon political considerations, inasmuch as the President, in his constitutional and official duties, is quite as political as is the Congress, and has daily occasion in the common routine of affairs to determine questions upon political considerations alone.

If by the phrase the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, we must understand a repeal of all power to issue the writ, then I freely admit that none but Congress can do it. But if we are at liberty to understand the phrase to mean, that in case of a great and dangerous rebellion, like the present, the public safety requires the arrest and confinement of persons implicated in that rebellion, I as freely declare the opinion, that the President has lawful power to suspend the privilege of persons arrested under such circumstances. For he is especially charged by the Constitution with the "public safety," and he is the sole judge of the emergency which requires his prompt action.

This power in the President is no part of his ordinary duty in time of peace; it is temporary and exceptional, and was intended only to meet a pressing emergency, when the judiciary is found to be too weak to insure the public safety—when (in the language of the act of Congress) there are "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals." Then, and not till then, has the lawful authority to call to his aid the military power of the nation, and with that power perform his great legal and constitutional duty to suppress the insurrection. And shall it be said that when he has fought and captured the insurgent army, and has seized their secret spies and emissaries, he is bound to bring their bodies before any judge who may send him a writ of habeas corpus, "to do, submit to and receive whatsoever the said judge shall consider in that behalf?"

I deny that he is under any obligation to obey such a writ, issued under such circumstances.—And in my making this denial I do but follow the highest judicial authority of the nation. In the case of Luther vs. Borden (commonly called the Rhode Island case) reported in 7 Howard, page 1, the Supreme Court discussed several of the most important topics treated of in this opinion, and among them the power of the President alone to decide whether the exigency exists authorizing him to call out the militia under the act of 1795. The court affirmed the power of the President in that respect, and denied the power of the court to examine and adjudge his proceedings. The opinon of the court, delivered by the learned Chief Justice Taney, declares that if the court had had that power, "then it would become the duty of the court (provided that it came to the conclusion that the President had decided incorrectly) to discharge those who were arrested or detained by the troops in the service of the United States, or the Government which the President was endeavoring to maintain. If (says that learned court) the judicial power extends so far, the guarantee contained in the Constitution of the United States (meaning, of course, protection against insurrection) is a guarantee of anarchy and not of order."

Whatever I have said about the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has been said in deference to the opinions of others, and not because I myself thought it necessary to treat of that subject at all in reference to the present posture of our national affairs. For, not doubting the power of the President to capture and hold by force insurgents in open arms against the Government, and to arrest and imprison their suspected accomplices, I never thought of first suspending the writ of habeas corpus any more than I thought of first suspending the writ of replevin, before seizing arms and munitions destined for the enemy.

The power to do these things is in the hand of the President, placed there by the Constitution and the statute law as a sacred trust, to be used by him in his best discretion in the performance of his great first duty—to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. And for any breach of that trust he is responsible before the high court of impeachment, and before no other human tribunal.

The powers of the President falling within this general class, have been several times considered by the judiciary, and have, I believe, been uniformly sustained, without, materially varying from the doctrines laid down in this opinion. I content myself with a simple reference to the cases without encumbering this document, already too long, with copious extracts. (The Rhode Island case, 7 Howard, page 1; Fleming vs. Page, 9 Howard, page 615; Cross vs. Harrison, 16 Howard, page 189; the Santissima Trinidad, 7 Wheaton, page 305; Martin vs. Mott, 12 Wheaton, page 29.)

To my mind it is not very important whether we call a particular power exercised by the President a peace power or a war power, for undoubtedly, he is armed with both. He is the chief civil magistrate of the nation, and being such, and because he is such, he is the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy; and thus within the limits of the Constitution, he rules in peace and commands in war, and at this moment he is in the full exercise of all the functions belonging to both those characters. The civil Administration is still going on in its peaceful course, and yet we are in the midst of war—a war in which the enemy is, for the present, dominant in many States, and has his secret allies and accomplices scattered through many other States which are still loyal and true.—A war all the more dangerous, and more needing jealous vigilance and prompt action, because it is an interneche and not international war.

This, Sir, is my opinion, the result of my best reflections upon the questions propounded by you. Such as it is, it is submitted with all possible respect, by your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES, Att'y-General.

As a man "tipples" he generally grows reckless; in this case, the more the fewer scruples.

It is rather remarkable that the first apple in Paradise should have turned out the first *pair*.

Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 9, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Republicans of Bedford County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, to elect two delegates for each Borough and Township, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to nominate a County Ticket and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of the 16th Judicial District, to nominate a candidate for President Judge of said District, and to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. in the Townships and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M. in the Boroughs.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL.
Chairman.

July 19th 1861.

Read This.

We are out of money. We have money to pay, which has been due long since; our creditors can't wait. We have enough coming to us to pay our in indebtedness, if our friends pay us what they owe us, or part, by the coming Court! All that owe us for subscription, advertising, job work, and election tickets, we hope will attend to this. Many Administrators and Executors owe us for years, they can't expect us to live without money, they must pay soon or expect to pay costs in addition. We hold several notes also that must be paid.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

A package of the Bedford Gazette which was recently sent from here to McConnellsburg, Fulton County, had one Gazette in it *inside* of which was written in pencil the following significant words:

"BULLY FOR THEM. HURRA FOR JEF. DAVIS & S. C."

The Post Master at McConnellsburg happened to see the writing, and demanded of the person to whom it was sent letter postage on the paper, as directed by law in such cases.—The payment of letter postage was refused, whereupon the paper was returned to the Bedford office with instructions to the Post Master to collect from the offender here the fine of five dollars which the law imposes in such cases. In this way the exposure occurred; and the cloven foot was made distinctly to appear. We have again and again charged the Gazette with secession sympathies, and with hypocritical pretenses of regard for the Union, whilst at heart full of treason and enmity to our government and Union. Here is another evidence to satisfy all who ever doubted.—When the paper had been full of one-sided statements of the recent repulse of our gallant troops at Manassas, and not a word of sympathy expressed for our reverses, then in one of these same papers is written these exulting words: "*Bully for them. Hurra for Jef. Davis & S. C.*" They need no explanation. The reference is unequivocably clear to the recent victory of the Southern rebels, and an exulting ejaculation for the success of Jef. Davis and the Southern Confederacy! This too, is from the great democratic organ which so fiercely denounced the government for capturing treasonable telegraphic despatches, and we may now expect another indignant protest against unreasonable searches of the mails,—and all for the same reason—for fear the truth might be revealed, as it has been in this instance. Whether the writing in question was done by the editor and proprietor or by some of his subordinates matters but little, for "like master like man;" and the entire course of the whole concern from top to bottom is, and has been from the beginning, against our Union and Constitution, and in favor of secession, rebellion and treason,—all the while covering itself over with a thin veil of hypocrisy, the more effectually to serve its diabolical purposes, and to mislead its misguided followers. Alas, that such a paper should exist amongst us! It is a monument of the patience and long-suffering of our people! We trust a day of just reckoning is close at hand!

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

We hope our friends throughout the County will attend to the delegate elections to-morrow and to the Convention on Tuesday. We want a good ticket.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Programme of this Institution for the next school year will be found in our advertisement page—every Parent is interested in its perusal.

The Taylor Guards.

On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the Taylor Guards arrived at home from the seat of war. They were expected on Thursday afternoon, but were detained by a frightful accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which a drover from Ohio was killed, and several other persons wounded. Our citizens sent conveyances to Hopewell to bring our volunteers home, and designed giving them a public reception, but this was not done, on account of the early hour in the morning at which they arrived. Our people after hearing of their detention did not expect them until about noon of that day. The Captain, Lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and men, deserve great credit for the part they have taken in this struggle. At the time they left for the seat of war, they did not know how soon they would be engaged in battle in defence of our glorious Union; indeed everything looked that way, and we doubt not every man in the company, left with the purest intentions, and the determination to do his duty. The fact that they were not in any engagement should not detract one particle from their merits. It was not their fault; they were ready and willing all the time to risk their lives in their country's defence. Nor are they to be blamed for coming home at the expiration of their time of service. Let any one who blames them for this, do as much themselves for their country.—These men are now all pretty well drilled, and used to the hardships of soldiering, and we are glad to hear that many of them express their intention to return.

Welcome home, officers and men of the Taylor Guards! Bedford County is proud of you!

The last *Gazette* contains an article in favor of a National Convention, and a compromise with the armed traitors of the South. He who is in favor of a compromise with traitors now is no true friend of the country. To show what kind of a compromise the South is in favor of we give the following from the Richmond Whig. It is only a fair index of the feelings of the traitors of the South in regard to compromise.

"This war must go on. The South must fight till the North sues for peace. Pass a non-intercourse act, and then she will soon begin to feel the pressure of the war. We must dictate the terms of peace; the first article of which should be an acknowledgment of the right of secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she pay to the uttermost farthing the expenses of this war. The third is that she pay for the destruction of all public and private property which she may appropriate to her own use.—The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office Abe Lincoln, indict him and hang him for treason, and other crimes."

There, how do you like it? Gazette and other "secesh" papers would have the loyal parts of the country submit to a humiliating compromise with traitors who are now endeavoring to crush the best Government ever devised by man.

The last *Gazette* contains a small article in which it advises the getting up of a "public entertainment" for our returned volunteers.—This is all well enough, but it comes with a bad grace from a person who has been all the time opposing the government in its efforts to crush treason, condemning the cause in which our gallant Taylor Guards were ready to risk their lives, and the very paper which makes the suggestion is filled with rank treason. It is also known by the Taylor Guards, that when the effort to get up the company was made, the editor of the Gazette, carried his opposition and meanness so far as to quit speaking to persons who were getting up the company. The suggestion of the Gazette, alluded to above, was caused, we have no doubt, from fear, but it need have no fears, the volunteers are law-abiding as well as brave.

We publish this week, the opinion of Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General of the U. States, on the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and call especial attention to it. Judge Bates is one of the ablest lawyers in the U. States, and his opinion will go far to satisfy the people that the President was right in the Merriman case.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The summer Term of this Institution commenced on the 1st inst. It is under the charge of Rev. W. W. Brim, who is the Principal, assisted by Miss A. L. Brim and Miss L. J. Brim. It is an excellent Institution, and one of the first class like this should be supported by our county.

DENIAL OF MR. HARVEY.—The *North American* publishes a card from Mr. Harvey, U. S. Minister to Portugal, denying the charges made against him by the *N. Y. Herald* and other papers to the effect that he was acting in concert with the traitors about the time of the fall of Fort Sumter. The charges were based on seized telegraphic dispatches. Mr. Harvey says they are compounded of "fact fraud and forgery," but while holding an official position he is precluded from making declarations which would at once give a satisfactory answer to the slanderers. He says that he has taken the necessary steps to seek the most searching investigation at Washington. Mr. H. expresses his detestation of secession, and it is to be hoped that exact justice will be done him.

Prince Napoleon in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Prince Napoleon in company with Secretary Seward, visited both branches of Congress, to-day, and was introduced to many of the members.

For the Inquirer.

CAMP NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.
July 27th 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—We left Pittsburg rather abruptly, for Harrisburg, on the morning of the 20th inst., and had a pleasant trip, being most cordially received by the good people along the line of the Pennsylvania road, especially at Duncannon, where the boys were marched off in squads, to participate in the "creature comforts of life." Large baskets of provisions where also distributed in the cars, and in fact everything which could be done to add to our comfort, was attended to by the citizens of Duncannon and vicinity. With the most intense cheering, (by some 1000 able bodied men,) for the kind hospitality received, we bade them adieu, amid a sea of waving of hats, handkechiefs, and many a "God bless and protect you," was offered for our welfare, as we moved from our station.

Reached Harrisburg at 10 A. M. where we remained till 4 P. M. when we moved off toward Baltimore, the news having reached us of our disaster at Bull's Run. The boys evinced a desire to be lead immediately on, when they heard that the capitol was in danger, and of the numerous outrages perpetrated upon our brave boys, who fell into their hands. We marched through the streets with bayonet fixed and guns ready, for any emergency, but with the exceptions of jeers, and "you never will get back," "I hope they'll all be killed."—We reached Mount Clore, one mile South of the city, where we encamped until Thursday, when we again left for this place. During our stay at B———, there were several deaths from poisoning, as the cakes and other eatables were prepared for that purpose, by some of the hundreds of persons hawking about the camps. During our passage here, we passed several of the regiments engaged at Bull Run. The first we met was the 69th New York, who held the position of honor in the engagement. They gave us a minute discription of the battle. Notwithstanding the day was against us, we surpassed them in bravery, and their success alone is attributable, to their perfidy in raising the "stars, and stripes," behind their masked batteries, and seducing our men to approach, believing them friends, when a most murderous fire was opened upon our ranks, mowing them by scores, at each discharge.—The Black horse cavalry, too, was effective in cutting off large numbers of our men, until fortunately they were ambushed and were nearly all killed by the Ellsworth Zouaves. The cavalry were in full pursuit of the 79th when they were led into the woods in the chase where the Zouaves were secreted, and cut to peices.—There are undoubtedly many exeggerated accounts of the engagement, all claiming *more losses than they really sustained*, as many are loafing around the country, their time having nearly expired, and as I have heard some say they would not report until their return; others have gone home and are safe, but counted as lost.

The officers suffered most severely. The 79th New York lost, their Colonel, 7 Captains and a large number of other officers. I visited Washington yesterday, and saw the Hon. E. McPherson, who gave me a large number of franked envelopes for the boys, which were most opportune as the boys have not received a penny from the government. We received our uniforms before leaving Pittsburg, which consists of a dark blue blouse and light blue pants, and they made a marked difference in the appearance of the men. Our old muskets are to be exchanged for improved arms; then the boys will be ready for any disposition that may be made of them. They expect to give a good account of themselves, all declare that they will never be *taken*, to undergo the cruelties inflicted by Southern heathanism, but that they will fall upon the field, rather than be sabred, brutally mutilated, and burned as the prisoners were at Bull Run. I am forced to write upon my knee, sitting *a la mode*, tailor fashion, with my bayonet for a candle stick, and surrounded by my messmates, who are engaged perusing the "sacred truths," or writing to their friends. We will most likely remain here, for a few weeks at least, and the numerous friends of "Hopewell Company," can safely direct to Col. Hays, 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, Company F, Washington, D. C.

There are nearly 100,000 men encamped in Washington, and its surroundings. As many strictures are imposed upon correspondents, I will subscribe myself.

Yours, DIXIE.

A correspondent at Pattonsville, in a letter dated 2d inst., sends us the following news items.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, July 31st., while two sons of George Rinard, named *Washington* and *William*, were bathing in Wishart's Mill dam, Yellow Creek, they were accidentally drowned. No one witnessed the casuality, and there was no suspicion of the fact until several hours after the event must have occured, when the boys did not return home, and upon search being made, their clothing was found upon the bank of the stream. Their bodies were subsequently recovered.—They were aged about eleven and thirteen years respectively. The depth of the water where they were drowned was some ten or twelve feet. This is another warning to boys not to venture too rashly into the deep water whilst bathing.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—On Wednesday morning the 31st ult., in the same neighborhood, Jacob Steel, a young man of seventeen or eighteen years of age, accidentally shot himself in the leg below the knee, shattering the bone and otherwise injuring his leg.—Whilst out gunning he carelessly drew the gun by the muzzle towards himself. It is feared that amputation of the wounded limb may become necessary.

J. ALLISON EYSTER.

Mr. J. Allison Eyster, a prominent citizen of Chambersburg, has been captured by the rebels, and is now detained by them as a prisoner of war. Mr. Eyster had gone into Virginia, on private business, and whilst attending to it was seized, and conveyed to Winchester, where he was confined in jail. He has, by this time, probably been taken to Richmond. In alluding to the capture of Mr. E, the Chambersburg *Repository and Transcript* says:—All through the North, there are at this time members of the families of those who are in arms against the Government, and they are as safe as are our own people; but if they arouse in us the evil spirit of retaliation, all these will feel the effects of the tyrannical conduct of the leaders in the wicked rebellion.

NEWS FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

We find in the Louisville papers pretty full accounts copied from the Richmond journals of the great battle at Bull Run, or Stone Bridge, as the Rebels call it. These reports confirm what the telegraphic dispatches have hinted merely, that the Rebels suffered severely, losing far more men in killed and wounded, in proportion to their force on the field, than did our side. No better testimony to the valor of our troops could possibly be given than will be found in these reports.—There was no lack of courage on the part of the Rebels; they fought with the recklessness of desperation, knowing that the loss of Manassas would be the loss of everything. Now, when such men, intrenched and defended by masked batteries, suffer a greater loss of life than their adversaries in the open field, there need be nothing further said in proof of Northern courage. The Rebels confess to having almost lost the fight, saying "the victory was the result of the most desperate, daring and dashing courage." Davis seems to have been greatly elated on his return to Richmond, boasting that they had taken "sixty pieces of "cannon of the best and most improved models, "vast quantities of ammunition, arms enough "to equip a large army, hundreds of wagons "and ambulances of the most luxurious make "and finish, and provisions enough to feed an "army of 50,000 men for twelve months."—The Virginians were very jolly over the loss of the Ellsworth Zouaves, whom they fondly believed had been exterminated. They will find out their mistake some day. They confess the killing and wounding of 110 of the celebrated Black Horse or Hampton Legion; while of the Louisiana Independent Battallion of 400 men, commanded by the well known filibuster Major Bob Wheat, less than 100 escaped death or severe wounds. Davis is reported to have said that the number of their killed "he thought would not "exceed 500." As this was three days after the battle, he probably knew the truth, and certainly would not put the figures too high. Estimates of the wounded very greatly, but they may be put at from 1,500 to 2,000. From the present imperfect reports we gather the following list of field-officers killed and wounded:

KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.
Gen. Francis S. Bartow, Georgia.
Col. Nelson, 24 Virginia Regiment.
Col. Fisher, 6th North Carolina.
Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Lieut-Col. Ben J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.
Maj. Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Gen. Kirby Smith, Regular Army.
Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.
Col. L. J. Gartrell, 7th Virginia.
Col. Jones, 4th Alabama.
Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Col. H. C. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff.
Major Scott, 4th Alabama.

The Captains and petty officers are in proportion, and the long list of names bears painful testimony to the desperate assaults made by our army. The Rebels of course make out a great victory, and tell of the slaughter of ten or fifteen thousand of our men; that they pursued them six miles, and mowed them down like grass, with kindred exaggerations. They will perhaps be astonished to learn the now well-known fact that, where we had two killed, they had three; where we had two wounded they had four, and that they lost more in killed and wounded than we did in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

Gen. Bee, one of their slain, was a cadet of 1844, and won distinction in the Mexican war. Gen. Bartow was a prominent Georgia politician—young and ambitious. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson was a South Carolina lawyer, and has two brothers, who are clergymen, one being Chaplain to the Wade Legion, of which the deceased was second officer. Major Wheat was well, if not favorably, known in New York as the embodiment of filibustering chivalry.—Gen. Kirby Smith is from Florida—a cadet of 1841, and served in Mexico with honor. Col. Gartrell was a member of Congress from Georgia. Among the Captains killed was John Avis of Winchester, Va., the jailor of Old John Brown.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Future of the War.

In Europe, says the Washington *Chronicle*, where every nation has a large military force, it is a well understood fact that it takes fully six months to convert the civilian into the soldier. What have we done? Three months ago, our volunteers rushed to enroll themselves as fighting men, and hastened to action, if needed, without ever having been drilled—without having any knowledge of the military tactics which are essential to make an army manageable and efficient. They met a well disciplined force, three times more numerous than themselves, and fought with the courage, the coolness and the discipline of the veteran troops. An accident caused by a momentary panic, and converted a victory into a route.—But a braver or a better army of soldiers never dared death in the battle field. The country has every reason to be satisfied with those heroic men. They are not to be defeated.—Their cause is good, and they will triumph, for God is with them, as he ever is on the side of patriotism and justice. One rebuff is not a failure. Our patriots have no such word as failure in their lexicons. They *will* triumph, for they *must*.

The indomitable will,
The courage never to submit or yield,

are characteristics of Americans. Shall we, who conquered the British in two wars, who planted our standard upon the walls of Mexico—we who never have been defeated in any campaign, even when we were poorer and less numerous than at present—shall *we* be foiled by treason, however well planned, however long prepared, however adequately equipped? From one end of the land to the other the myriad-shout of "No" will respond to such a question.

Of the issue of the present strife, we have no doubt. It may be a prolonged contest; it may be necessary to array half a million men in arms, to spend millions before the issue is achieved; but it would be to doubt Providence itself were we to accept the idea that any other issue than the fullest success is to end all. In a short time this republic will have an army great in numerical strength, great in courage, great in discipline. And then—

God and our cause to aid,
The venture we'll abide.

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Wise Driven from Gauley Bridge.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO GOV. PIERPONT.

GAULEY, VA., July 30, *via* GALLIPOLIS, July 31.—The Kanawha Valley is now free from the Rebel troops. Most of the forces raised by Wise in this Valley left him between Charleston and this place. I had sent them assurances that if they laid down their arms they might go quietly to their homes, and many have done so, asserting that they were cheated into the Rebel service. I regret to have to say that Wise in his retreat has burned a number of valuable bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams belonging to the people of the Valley. All parties denounce him for his vandalism. I congratulate you on the success of this expedition.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier General Commanding.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. WISE.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—A letter from Bullstown, Virginia, on the 28th ult., says:—Colonel Tyler reached Bullstown but the Rebels had fled. Colonel Tyler advanced to flat-wood with the rebels still ahead. Colonel Tyler considered the Rebels to be completely surrounded by the Federal forces.

The Plan of the Rebels in the West.

ST. LOUIS, AND NOT CAIRO, THE POINT OF ATTACK.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 3.—The Evening *News* learns from a well informed citizen of South west Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge, the plan of the Secessionists in that region. Their real object is not to attack Cairo, or Bird's Point, but to make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong force under General Pillow at New Madrid, Mo., another at Pocahontas, Ark., under the command, it is believed, of McCollough; and another in Mississippi county, Missouri, under Jeff. Thomson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to employ the Federal troops at these points, and to menace Gen. Lyon in the southwest by threats to attack him, while the forces at New Madrid and Pocahontas effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis and take it, reinstate Governor Jackson, and, with this city as the base of operations, wrest Missouri from the Federal Government.

Operations of the Rebels on the Mississippi.

DEATH OF GEN. FLOURNOY—REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—A gentleman, who has just arrived in this city, says seven boats left Memphis last night, conveying troops to New Madrid. Not less than 20,000 troops have been landed in Missouri.

Harris has probably been re-elected Governor of Tennesse.

General Flournoy died here yesterday.

The drafting for troops has already commenced in Virginia. The Adjutant General orders the militia to repair to the court houses of their respective counties without delay. About 20,000 are wanted. Roger A. Pryor is in command of the Third Virginia Regiment, in Isle of Wight county:

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "Among the prisoners here is a free negro who came as chaplain of one of the Connecticut regiments!"

The same paper authoritatively states that the Federal regiment which surrendered the day after the fight at Bull's Run was 820.

Henry A. Wise is reported to need reinforcements. The papers have no advices from his command since the Bull Run affair.

We understand that Beauregard has hung three traitors, one an engineer on the Manassas Gap Railroad, another a preacher and a third a farmer.

A despatch to the Knoxville *Register*, of the 31st, says:

"Preparations of an extensive character are in progress. Before a great while large movements may confidently be expected. Our pickets extend beyond Falls Church. The rebel troops are divided into two *corps de armee*, the first under Gen. Johnson, occupying the advance post, and the second under Gen. Beauregard.

"*There is no doubt that treachery was practised on the Manassas Gap Railroad to prevent the junction of the forces of Johnson with Beauregard.*. The train conductor has been shot, having acknowledged to receiving a bribe to defeat the project from Union officers.

"The same treatment has been meted out to a recreant Georgian, who was caught pilotiug the enemy out of a marsh."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th says.

"Our army under Johnston is now encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House.

"From what we learn we think it improbable that any alteration in position will be made at present."

The Richmond *Examiner* Portsmouth correspondent says that Col. Smith, of the Lexington Military Institute, will take command of the forces on Craney Island.

Marshal Parks, agent of South Carolina, at Portsmouth, has transferred to the Confederacy a fleet of five steamers, already manned and armed.

Butler Comes to Washington and Wool Commands at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON. August 3, P. M.—General Wool will now assume command of the Federal forces at Fortress Monroe.

General Butler has been transferred to this point.

The statement that forty men of the Massachusetts Eleventh Regiment had been captured by the rebels, is true.

Provisional Government of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 31.—The State Convention to-day elected for the Provisional Government Hamilton R. Gamble, for Governor; Williard P. Hale, Lieutenant Governor, and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State. The Opposition were excused from voting, protesting against the power of the Convention.—The inauguration takes place this afternoon.

KENTUCKY ELECTION—GLORIOUS VICTORY.—The election in Kentucky has resulted in a glorious victory. The Union candidates have over 50,000 majority Jim Clay and Ex-Gov. Wickliffe have been defeated for the Legislature—they were secessionists.

PRIZES RECAPTURED—WONDERFUL EXPLOITS OF A NEGRO.—It has been already announced by telegraph that the schooner S. J. Waring and brig Cuba had been taken from the hands of the pirates and safely landed at New York. We find the following details in the New York Herald:

The schooner S. J. Waring of Brookhaven Smith, master, hence for Montevideo July 4, with an assorted cargo, came up to this city this afternoon, and we gather the following: On the third day out of port—on the 7th—when one hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook in latitude 38, longitude 69, was brought to by the privateer, brig Jeff. Davis, who sent a boat full of men alongside and ordered the captain of the schooner to haul down the United States flag, and declared her a prize to the Confederate States of America. They ransacked the vessel and took from it what they wanted, such as charts, quadrant, provisions, crockery, &c., and after returning to the schooner a second time, they put a prize crew of five men on board without arms, and took away Captain Francis Smith, the two mates and two seamen and Mr. Brice Mackinnon, a passenger on board. The prize crew were Montague Amial, a Charleston pilot, in command, one named Stevens, as mate, and two men. At three o'clock in the afternoon the schooner was headed South—probably for Charleston, or near by. The remaining crew and passengers were in hopes of a recapture by some United States vessel, and made themselves agreeable and sociable to the privateersmen, and in consequence they suspected nothing until the night of the 16th of July, when fifty miles to the southward of Charleston, seeing no prospect of their hopes being realized, and the prize Captain and first mate asleep in their berths, and the second mate at the wheel, the others dozing or asleep the preconcerted plan was carried into effect by the steward, William Tillman (colored) killing the three with a hatchet and throwing the bodies overboard. It was all finished in five minutes. One of the remaining two men was tied up that night, though both were released in the morning on a promise to help work the vessel, and were treated accordingly. After retaking the vessel, the charge of her devolved on the steward. Neither he nor any of the crew understood navigation, but having once got hold of the land, he brought her up safely to the pilot-ground, when Mr. Chas. E. Warner, of the pilot-boat Jane, took charge of her.

A SAD INSTANCE OF WAR.—Holmes Conrad, Esq., of Martinsburg, a prominent lawyer and a firm Union man, had two promising sons, aged about 22 and 16, one we believe, following the profession of his father, and the younger a student of theology. Both belonged to Capt. Nadenbush's company composed of about one hundred of the most active young men in Berkeley county. The two young Conrads, like all of their companions, volunteered for the war, against the consent and urgent protest of their father, who told them that they could not expect to enter his house again if they disobeyed his orders. But feeling that they were in honor bound to follow the fortunes of their commander, they enlisted for the campaign. At the recent battle of Bull Run Capt. Nadenbush's company was put in the front line, where they fought with great bravery until relieved. When the roar of the cannon was over, and the strife ceased to go on, the two brothers, the Conrads, were found dead, locked in each others embrace. Together with three more of the same company, who were also killed, their bodies were brought to Martinsburg, and buried at the solemn hour of midnight, the moon shining beautifully. Thus has a fond father's house been made desolate, and two bright young men, upon whom all his cherished hopes were centred, been hurried into eternity.—*Boonsboro (Md.) Odd Fellow.*

SETTLED ONE THING.—The great battle at Bull's Run settles one question mathematically and beyond peradventure. It shows that the South is entirely at the mercy of the North. It explodes the oft-repeated boast that one Southerner is a match for five Northern men. Our troops have driven an enemy, outnumbering them two to one, from his own batteries, carefully and completely fortified. There is no question about that. That our forty five thousand soldiers, wearied by a day's hard fighting retreated before ninety thousand of the enemy, twenty thousand of whom were fresh and untired, does not invalidate this conclusion. That a panic caused the precipitate flight of our over-fatigued soldiers, does not alter the case. The logical fact still remains that if our troops can beat those of the South against such heavy odds, we can beat them man to man. We have only to send the men, and our success is inevitable. There is the consolation and the remedy for his defeat.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GENERAL ROSECRANS.—Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans, who succeeds Major General M'Clellan in command in Western Virginia, is from Ohio. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1838, and graduated in 1842, receiving an appointment as second lieutenant in the Engineers. He was acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, from September, 1843, to August, 1844, of Natural and Experimental Philosophy the succeeding year; again of Engineering for a year, and Assistant Professor till 1847. He was commissioned first lieutenant in March, 1853, and resigned in 1854, since which time he has been in civil life, until the breaking out of the war this spring.—He at once offered his service to the government, and he was assigned an important position under Major General M'Clellan, who requested his appointment, as a man in whom he had the highest confidence. His conduct in the late campaign in Western Virginia shows that this confidence was not misplaced. Gen. Rosecrans is about forty years of age.

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—The War Department has made another requisition on Gov. Curtin, for ten other new Regiments, to which may be added two more that are organizing independently of any requisition. These are filling up very fast, from the returned men. When they are full, Pennsylvania will again have Thirty Thousand Men in the field.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act "for the relief of volunteers," which authorizes the Governor to impress into the army all the free negroes of that state between the ages of fifteen and fifty years; being sound in mind and body. These "volunteers" are to perform such menial services in the camp as may be required, and to receive therefor regular rations, with eight dollars per month as wages. This is all right, of course, as long as it is done in the South, but if a free black man in the north offers to shoulder and face death to assist in maintaining the supremacy of the Union, the cry is at once raised by the journals of the *Pa triot and Union* ilk, that the government is encouraging the servile rebellion of the negro. It is time that such puerile policy was abolished, and every human being who loves this country, permitted to fight for its defence and perpetuity.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

RHEUMATISM can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

July 26, 1861.

☞ Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Announcements.

Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Gideon D. Trout, Esq., of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. John R. Jordan, of Bedford Borough, as candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Poor Director.

MR. OVER:—Mr. Adam Ulrich of Middle Woodberry Tp., will be supported for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting of the Evangelical Associates, commencing on the 23d of Aug. inst., near the Sulpher Springs, in Milliken's Cove. No peddling wagons or cake shops will be allowed on the ground. A boarding tent will be on the ground. J. W. L. CIBERTS, Elder.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Moore, Mr. D. B. STEWART of Illinois, to Miss SALLIE E. PILKINGTON, of Bedford Co.

DIED.

On the 31st ult., at her residence, in Union Township, Mrs. RACHEL IMLER, aged 50 years, 5 months and 13 days.

BEDFORD

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things.* In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1, instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day.*

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year.* Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School-House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches,	$6	
" and Classics,	$7,50	per quarter.
Drawing, (Peremptory)	$1	
French,	$2	

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing, French, German,	$5,00 each, per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting,	$5,00 for 12 lessons.

Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday the 3d day of September, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for Confirmation.

The account of William Snell, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Snell, late of East Providence Township, dec'd.

The partial account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator *cum testimento annexo* of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of John Studebaker, Guardian of Ann Miller, minor child of Andrew Miller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, dec'd, who was Guardian of Sarah and David Longenecker, minor children of Abraham Longenecker; dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Margaret Hafer, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will and testament of Magdalena Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of Robert M. Tayler, Executor of the last will and testament of Richard Knauff, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob S. Brown, Trustee to sell the real estate of Margaret Croft, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Valentine Steckman, administrator of the estate of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township dec'd.

The account of J. K. Latshaw, administrator of the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Sleek and William Sleek Executor, of the last will and testament of John Sleek, late of St. Clair Townsqip, dec'd.

The final account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Hammer, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah E. Black and George W. Horn, administrators of the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham R. Crane, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Ritchey, late of Snake Spring Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford Aug. 9, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at September Term, (2d day,) 1861.

J G Rohm	" Bedford Railroad Co.
Henry Reighart	" W H Irwin et al
Scott & Watson	" J Sprout et al
Abner Thompson	" David Stuckey
Wm. A. Powell	" Jacob Studebaker
Artemas Bennett	" Wm. Oss et al
G W Steels, use	" Wm T Daugherty et al
Henry Ickes, et al	" A J Crisman
same	" J W Crisman
Abm. S kelly	" Joseph Garber
Joshua B. Bond	" Bedford Min. Sps. Co.
H Reighart, et al	" Wm H Irwin
John Luman	" Robert Adams et al
John Elheer	" John Brown et al
Charles W. Colvin	" John C Riffle
O E Shannon's use	" Philip Keagy et al
Som. & Bed. T R Co.	" Davis & Bowles
Jacob Snider	" Jacob Lingenfelter
George Cartwright	" John Cessna, Esq
Eve Bowman	" Joseph Bowman
George Miller	" James Patton
W A May	" H B Elbin
Reuben O'Neal et al	" Lewis Evans et al
Z Shafer	" H B Elbin.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford Aug. 9, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for September Term, (2d day.) 1861.

John C. Vickroy, Foreman, John Cavender, David Evans, Martin Feightner, Joseph Holler, George Grove, C. B. Kochendorfer, Wm. McDonald, John E. Miller, Daniel Miller, Duncan McVicker, Thomas Mulnix, John C. Miller, Simon Nycum, Abrm. Reighard, John Reininger, Abrm. Ritchey, of Obia, G. Speele, W. States, P. Steckman, Christian Speece, Alexander Tate, Levi Weisel, Alfred Willison.

Petit Jurors.

Wm. Border, Robert Blackburn, George Beegle, John W. Bowen, Samuel Beckly, Thomas Cook, Daniel Crissman, Jacob C. Devore, Asa Duvall, Wm. Eicholtz, Isaac L. Fickes, George Fluck, Abraham Fluck, Charles Hayman, Wm. Haney, John Ickes, David Kauffman, Michael Lutz, Josiah Miller, Jacob W. Miller, Henry Mearkle, John Miller, Alexander McGregor, Esq, Jacob Moses, Abraham Moore, Archibald Perdew, Geo. Powell, Jacob Rhoads, John Remby, Wm. Snell, George Sharer, Wm. Stuckey, Daniel J. Shuck, George Tewell, John R. Taylor, George Vonstine, John Wilhelm, Sr., John H. Wilkinson.

Aug. 9, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Fickes, Committee of Peter Colebaugh, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court at Common Pleas in and for said County, for confiemation on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Bedford Aug. 9, 1861.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, at September Term, next, for a discharge, in the following cases:—

As Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd, as Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd, as one of the Executors of the will of Abraham Ritchey, dec'd, and as one of the Executors' of the will of A. R. Craine, dec'd. *JOB MANN.*

Aug. 9, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,

Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Aug. 9, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas, and Levara Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 509 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, two tenant houses, two saw mills, and double log barn thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Solomon Leasure and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO,

One tract of land containg 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement, and frame bank barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Biallier, Sr., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 106½ acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, tenant house and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham & Co., and others, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and loom house double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining land of Dan'l Snider, Henry Grubb, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robison, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrod Smith.

ALSO,

One tract of land known as the "sugar bottom," containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Reininger, Gideon D. Trout and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist mill, with two run of stones, and new frame barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stivers and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard.

ALSO,

One lot of ground containing 1½ acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwellidg house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others—

ALSO, one lot of ground containing 1 acre, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached, and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the west and south, and public road on the east and west and all situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant, John Cypher, in and to one tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone back building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypher, Jacob Cypher and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypher.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant, Joseph Bowman, in and to a tract or part of two tracts of land, containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, two log stables and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendants, Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land, containing 100 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and a log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill, and bank barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snavely and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Willow Cochenour, Frederick Smith and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

ALSO,

One small tract of coal land, containing 3 acres, more or less, about 2 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands or John McCandless, John N. Lanes' heirs and others, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO,

One small tract of land, containing 6 acres more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Johnson.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, wagon maker shop and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Stuby, George May and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and seized and taken in execution as the poperty of George Troutman.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Otto, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

ALSO,

All Defendant, John Wright's, interest in and to one tract of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartswelder and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 2, 1861.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 2d day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug., 2, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on

Saturday, the 24th day of August,

next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd, viz; one tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Moss and Wm. Wigfield and others, improved, and well timbered with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres, more or less.

One other tract of land in the same Township, containing 29 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r of Benj. Wigfield, dec'd.

Aug. 2d, 1861.—c

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 24th day of August,

inst., the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Bernard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, containing 254 acres, about 130 acres cleared, about 3 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story Plank House, a double log barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings. The purchaser can have possession on the 1st of April, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN NYCUM, Adm'r of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.

Aug. 2, 1861.

OFFICE C. V. M. Pro. Co. Dec. 27, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assessment of 5 per cent. has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company in force on the 14th day of Dec. inst.

Members of this company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein are respectfully required to pay their pro rata assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector for said county.

By order of the Board,

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'ty.

Aug. 2, 1861.

STRAY PIGS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford Township, about the 20th of May last, 4 shoats, 3 white and 1 black and white spotted. 2 have a piece off the right ear, one a slit in the left ear, the other a piece off the right ear and a slit in the left. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. WM. LYON.

Aug. 2, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861 before the judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Laman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamine Luman, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans'Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day of September, next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

Friday, 23rd of August next,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 ACRES, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of William Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robison, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame-shed **thereon.**

ALSO, on the premises, on

Saturday, 24th August next,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Samuel & Wm W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON, Adm'r of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.

July 19, 1861.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, on Sunday the 13th inst., Samuel R. Fesler, an indepted apprentice to the Farming business; all persons are notified not to trust or harbor him on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid to any person who may deliver the said apprentice to me—but neither thanks nor charges.

LEWIS ANDERSON.

Broad Top, July 26, 1861.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach,* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

June 28, 1861.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 10th day September,

next, all that valuable tract of fine limestone land, late the Manston property, of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer, situate in said Township, and containing 302 acres and 148 perches, nett measure.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county. It adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about fifteen acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant house, with a log barn and other out buildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property; it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented and the title indisputable.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER, Agt. and Atty. in fact for the heirs.

July 26, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 29th day of April 1861, before the judges,

On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sanford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to except, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood in which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or viscerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM; RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*Impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S

ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROADWAY, N. York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row

June 28, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, on the premises, at the late residence of Archibald Findley, dec'd, on Saturday the 27th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land, situate in Napier Township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small log House and stable thereon erected, considerable part of said land cleared.

Terms of sale will be make known on day of sale, and attendance given by

GEORGE BECKLEY,
July 26, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Dr. John McGriff, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABNER WALKER, Jr.,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.–zz

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth inserted, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 12, 1857.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him.

JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.–tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Union Tp., on the estate of Joseph Carber, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
June 28, 1861. Adm

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated or settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Executor, residing in Monroe Tp.
June 21, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate o Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having this day been granted to the subscriber residing in South Woodbury Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28, 1861.–* Adm'r,

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, in Monroe Township, in said county, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd, situated on main street, in said village, bounded by said main street on the east, an alley on the west, Isaac Grove's lot on the north, and lot of Nicholas Border on the South.

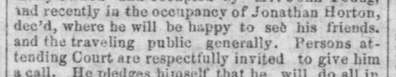
The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worthy the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, log stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861. Trustee.

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears into pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

WM. COOK
April 19, 1861.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling stricly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.–z

Iron City College.

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

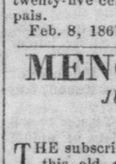
$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
May 24, 1861. Admr's.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1850.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 20, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

HO! FOR THE WAR!
JACOB REED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to-wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.
May 17, 1861.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.